

EDITORIALS.

DR. TANNER, THE FORTY DAYS' FASTER.

OUR dispatches for the last three weeks have contained daily allusions to the progress of a Dr. Tanner, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in his attempted forty days' fast, which he is now undergoing in New York City. This gentleman has come to the conclusion that the human race eat about twice as much as is necessary, and has convinced himself that a successive feeding for forty days can be followed by an abstinence for the same period with perfect safety. He proposes to prove his theory by his present match against time and all previous medical knowledge. Numberless books on medicine and physiology contain statements as to the length of time a human being can exist without food. Some place the extreme limit at twelve days, at which time starvation is said to cause death. A very few authors and doctors believe that under favorable circumstances food can be dispensed with for eighteen days, and the hungered victim live. Those who consider a longer fast than this possible, are an extreme minority, and by far the greater number of authorities consider a nine days' successful fast a wonderful occurrence. Instances are coming to light now, however, of persons doing without food for many days, but in nearly all cases we notice that death has ensued from the effects on the system. A stowaway on board an English vessel, after a thirteen days' voyage from Liverpool to New York, during which time he had partaken of neither food nor drink, was found alive but insensible. Every effort was made by physicians to restore the unhappy man, but to no avail, and he died in a few hours. A negro woman, it is said, lived seven weeks without any other substance than two cups of water, slightly medicated with wine; a man is reported, on good authority, to have lived fifty-four days on water alone; and there is another case on record of a man who lived sixty days upon a small quantity of water flavored with lemon juice. But a most remarkable case of fasting, because well authenticated and fresh in the minds of many now living, is recorded as having taken place in the year 1870. The Hagerstown (Md.) Mail, in its issue of the Sept. 9th of that year, gives full particulars of the previous life and character of the remarkable man, John B. French by name, who, under the belief that he was commanded from heaven to abstain from food for forty days and forty nights, rigorously did so. He could not be persuaded to nor forced to eat anything, and efforts to introduce some strengthening material into the water which he drank were detected by him and promptly prevented. Food was placed within his reach, where he could quietly and unobservedly partake of it, but he peremptorily refused to break his fast or disobey his fancied commandment. During the whole time he smoked tobacco incessantly and this perhaps helped to invigorate and sustain him, though it probably was a principal cause of his death, which occurred eleven days after his period of abstinence was over. During these latter eleven days his appetite was at times good and even voracious, but his digestive organs were so enfeebled by disuse that they refused to perform their functions and death claimed him as its victim. Similar instances are being hunted up by believers in the success of Dr. Tanner's experiment, and the astonishing number of successful "starvers" carries consternation into the camp of the professors whose book knowledge and time-honored belief is being so sadly shaken by the late developments.

The plucky Doctor at noon to-day starts on the twenty-second day of his unpleasant task. He has lost upwards of 30 pounds in weight, has a slightly increased temperature and respiration, swallows daily over 20 ounces of water, but feels in excellent spirits. He walks, converses with his visitors and attendants, reads his mail regularly, and occasionally takes a drive in Central Park. He is closely watched by relays of physicians to see that no food is surreptitiously obtained by him, and his condition and the quantity of water he uses are recorded every

few hours. He bathes frequently, undresses when he retires for the night, sleeps lightly but peacefully between rubber blankets and regales himself occasionally with a lump of ice or a mouthful of water. On the fifteenth day he was considered by the physicians to be giving way, though he himself felt perfectly well. Since then he has apparently improved, gaining in weight steadily. He is the recipient of bouquets and other trifling presents from ladies as well as gentlemen, and is flooded with congratulatory and encouraging epistles by mail. One of his letters the other day contained the following challenge:

"BALTIMORE, July 10, 1880.

Dr. Tanner:

After you have recuperated from your present task, the friends of Mr. Lucius Polk will make a match for fifteen days fasting for \$500 a side, the men to weigh at commencement of match, and the one who loses the most pounds in weight at the end of the match to lose. We can procure a hall suitable here for the match, and the admission charges, 75 per cent. to winner and 25 per cent. to loser. A number of competent physicians have volunteered to serve. Justice and fairness will be shown you at all hazards. Mr. Polk is a resident of this city, and will put up his own money, which he has accumulated by such matches as long distance walking and running. You can reply if agreeable to

ALEXANDER THOMPSON, 64 West Fayette Street, Baltimore."

While there is a very general belief among the less educated classes that the Doctor will succeed in his task, medical men almost universally express the opinion that the result will be fatal; if not before the forty days have passed, at least when he begins again to take food. If the eccentric gentleman succeeds, he will only have convinced the public that his organization is different to that of common mortals, and by no means have proved that food as commonly taken is unnecessary. His experiment cannot be looked upon as much less than suicide, and even if successful will possess the single merit of being unique.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

This year it is anticipated that Minnesota will ship some 50,000,000 bushels of wheat. In 1879, 324,179 acres were planted in corn, this cereal averaging the remarkable figure of thirty-five bushels to the acre.

Perfect freedom possesses no quality of service. If steam were unconfined the engine would remain motionless. Free thought, free love, free religion soon evaporate, while of properly channeled they might be irresistible for good.

All is moving nicely for the Twenty-Fourth. Good. Promptness, order, punctuality, and general good will must be exercised by every one taking part in the procession, that it may be successful and pleasing to participants and beholders. Speed the day.

The remark of a plain farmer who heard a transcendental preacher deliver an elaborate discourse, should be noted by pulpit orators of all denominations. The text was, "Feed my lambs." Coming out of church the farmer said to the parson, "A very good text, sir; but you should take care not to put hay so high in the rack that the lambs can't reach it."

No year's immigration equaled that of 1872 since foreigners began to seek homes in the United States. But during the first six months of 1880, the immigration exceeded that of the same period in 1872 by 10,000. The total for the first six months of this year is 177,000, or more than three times the number of those which came during the whole of last year. These immigrants are mostly farmers and at least two-thirds of them came to the west direct.

The Methodists of Utah have had an Irish hoist. This district has been "elevated a little lower." It has been "raised" from a CONFERENCE to a mission, with a little more. In consequence the preachers are snapping like little mad terriers. They have been resolving about the "Mormons and polygamy" with more venom and mendacity than ever, and as they dwindle away, make up for vigor by froth and yelping. We really pit the poor creatures.

The Omaha Herald remarks in answer to some strictures on the alleged dictatorship of Democratic leaders: "Because Democrats have positive views of a given policy in the party and do their utmost to carry their results by impressing them upon others, they are not 'dictators.' Just so. And the same reasoning holds good in relation to the 'Mormon' leaders. They have a right to a 'policy' and a right to do all they can legally to 'impress it upon others.' Those who don't like it can—let it alone.

Bathing in Salt Lake is the best kind of a tonic. It braces up the nerves, cools the system, stimulates the appetite and gives a healthy action to the pores. Black Rock is the favorite bathing place of the season on the south end of the lake. Hyde and Taylor have fitted it up to suit the public. A hundred bathing houses afford accommodation to the dippers. Platforms run out to convenient places for a shallow bath or a deep swim; a rope stretched from pier to pier gives security to the timid; there is no need to rush for keys and boxes; there is a good bowery for picnics; a store supplies goods at Salt Lake prices; genteel rooms for boarders can be had at The House, also meals at 50 cents; the bathing train arrives at 5.50 and returns at 7.30, giving ample time for the delightful exercise, and the trains make excellent time and afford room for all. The run out and the dip form a truly delightful trip.

Our Washington correspondent "Lem" says: The question most concerning people of both parties here, just now, and the decision of which will probably have considerable effect on the fall elections is this: Have or have not, Secretary Sherman and President Hayes enforced the collection of campaign money from clerks in the Departments, and in default of payment, dismissed the clerks? The charge is made with much minuteness of circumstance in the Democratic papers here, and is denied with equal particularity by responsible officials in the Departments. The immediate effect of dismissals or assessments would probably be small, but the people of the country seem to have decided, without regard to what office-holders or politicians think, that assessments of this kind are a wrong, and that a removal for such cause is improper. In the cases now raised I think there is no good reason for finding fault. I don't believe the Secretaries have done what is charged. Yet the system of assessments is vicious, through and through, and may at any time lead to the evils which are now, perhaps unjustly, charged against it.

The Floral Cabinet tells the following about transplanting trees by moonlight instead of sunlight: "A gentleman anxious to ascertain the effect of transplanting at night, instead of by day, made an experiment with the following results: He transplanted ten cherry trees while in bloom, commencing at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Those transplanted during the daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those transplanted in the dark maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the day shed their fruit; those transplanted during the night perfected the crop and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots. The incident is fully vouched for, and if a few similar experiments produce a like result, it will be a strong argument to horticulturists, etc., to do such work at night."

When you write to an editor for publication, make it short—boil it down. Pitch right into the middle of your subject and be sure to stop writing when you are through. Editors always like something fresh and original in the way of communications, and are especially fond of news. But the editor must always be the judge of what is worthy of publication. Of course, every writer thinks his own production the best, just as every mother thinks her baby the prettiest that ever was born. But the editor may be so stupid as to have a different opinion. If so, it can't be helped. Don't try to argue him out of his notion. If he is too stupid to appreciate a good thing you can't expect to remedy his dullness. You may think you are a good deal smarter than the editor, and that may be true, but the

editor may be responsible and you are not. There is no class of men so anxious to please a majority of the people as editors are. There is no class of people so covetous of the good opinion of others. It is well to remember that fact.

LIST OF PASSENGERS

Per S. S. "Wisconsin," sailing from Liverpool, July 10, 1880.

Scandinavians.

FOR SALT LAKE.

And. Peter, Johanna, Selma E. and Ellen Johanna Lindholm; Anders, Anna Lovisa, Anders Gustaf and Elna Viktoria Andersen; Joh. Erik, Maria J. and Erik Martin Holmen; Sven Johan, Maria Lovisa, Carl Hjalman, Sven Erik and Maria Christina Johansen; Martina Olsson; Carl Gustaf and Maria Harman; Christina A. Larsson; Anders, Christina C., Hulda Maria, Pehr Olof, Andreas and Johan Olsson; Cathrina C. and Margrete Pehrsson; Gustaf Adolf Jansson; Erik Erikson; Charlotta Erikson; Maria and Anna Christina Karman; Carolina Erikson; Anna Wallin; Matthias, Johanna, Andreas, Johan, Anna, Augusta and Petrus Andersson; Emma Ostlund; Johan and Amalia Erikson; Maria Pehrsson; Emma, Helena and Maria Erikson; Edla Nordkvist; Johan A. Kindmark; Gustaf, Maria Katrina, Mathilda, Marie G., Carl Gustaf, Clanes Johan, Theresia, Adolf F., Frederik E. and Hilda L. Bouvin; Adolph Petterson; Johan F., Sofie Johanna, Hilda K. and Sofie Apel; Maria Chr. Widlund; Vendla M., Augusta D., Mathilda Ch. and Maria Olsson; Niels, Johanna A., Theresia Elizabeth, Joh. Alfred, Anna Maria and Emma Albertina Petterson; Hilda Gron; Christina Walberg; Johan, Christina and August Bergstrom; Julia Olivia Larsson; Jons, Marie Kristina and Justina Maria Nilsson; Johan, Carolina and Johanna Maria Raaberg; Anders Petter, Brita, Kierstina, Pehr Johan, Carl August, Erik Axel, Christina, Axel Albert and Klara M. Modin; Gustaf A., Otto and Johanna Hoglund; Johan, Maria K., Lars August, Johan Oscar, Pehr Reinholdt, Karl Albert, and Bernhard E. Mattson; Jacob Broman; Carl Johan Svensen; P. Gustaf Lundstedt; Sofie P. Bengsten; Johan, Christine M., Agnes A. and Karl August Aaberg; Carl Johan, Lovisa, Otto Ingeborg, Selma, Gerda, Joseph and Amora Fagergren; C. Gustaf Sundstrom; Augusta Soderberg; Selma Dorteia Hernberg; Anna D. Grandin; Christina E. and Gerda Haalen; Charlotte A. Lundstead; Carl Victor and Gustaf M. Mallstedt; Charlotte M. Larson; Lovisa Rosendal; Erik K., Maria C., Carl Fred. and Joh. Arvid Rytthning; Carol Nordborn; Hedla Larsson; Anna Chr. Larson; Menrika and Maria Billington; Agnes R., Agnetta F. and Lovisa Elna Petterson; Johan and Joh. Richard Widen; Brita C. Bergholtz; Thomas E. Jakobsen; Anna Maria Jensen; Anders Andersen; Clara Nielsen; Anna Sorensen; Karen Jakobsen; Hans, Christine, Anna Amalia, Joh. Chr., Frands L., Serine E. and Laura K. Frandsen; Jens, Mathilda, Niels, Andreas, Kiersten M., Anton and Metta Nielsen; Chr. Steffensen; Karen Sofie, Hansine, Maren, Johannes and Hans Jacob Hansen; Rasmus E. Steffensen; Jens K. A. R. Hansen; Anders, Ane Cathrina and Jorgen A. Rasmussen; C. E. Torp; Cealie and Elizabeth Sorensen; Rasmus, Olof, Bernt and Caroline Chr. Andersen; Peter Olsen, Maja, Johannes, Niels and Alfrida Hammer; Bertha Martensen; Petherlundgren; Magnus Olsen; Elna Swenson; P. Bjorklund; Pether, Margrethe and Hendrik Frojd; Johns and Elna Petterson; Carl Hall; Elna Person; Anna Horberg; Hanna Larsson; Johan Abrahamson; Martin H. Nilsson; Nils M. Petterson; Olof Nilsson; Ingri and Anna A. Larsson; Emma Olsson; Ola Offesson; Sven Olsson; N. C. Moller; Petrea, Maria N. and Albine C. Christiansen; Maria K. Sorensen; Anna M., Neils P. and Peter C., Christiansen; Otto, Maria and Anthon Larsen; Johanna Svenson; Hilda M. Carlson; Matilda Alexis; Helena Anderson; Ingri Backman; Erik J., Anna S., Gerda S., Gunhild and Josephine Petterson; Johanna and Hilma Jonsson; Johannes Erikson; Lars and Caroline Larsson; Ingri Petterson; Mine Lorentzen; Niels Peterson; Nathalia and Olof Waldemar Nordstrom; Marie Person; Soren Christensen; Jens Peter Jensen; C. R. Larsen;

Johan Gustaf Bjork; L. N. B. Moller.

FOR OGDEN.

Carolina Johanson; Avon Johansen; Erik, Margrethe, Erika, Erika and Lovisa Pehrsson; Anders Ekman; Elma Nilsson; Lars and Maria K. Pehrsson; Pehr Larson, Cathrina and Anders Kraft; Marker O. D. Larson; Lars Nielsen; Niels Hansen; Mette Marie Ibsen; Jacob Hansen; Hans, Christine, Valdemar and Mine Jacobsen; N. P., Kasperline, Petrea, Frederikka and Maria Rasmussen; Rasmus, Karen and Rasmus B. Christensen; Hans Petersen, Anders Jensen, Peter Straagaard, Chr. Straagaard, Marius, Sessilia Jensen, Hannah S. M. and Anna B. Skam; Johannes Mansson; Martha Brynildsen; Augusta and Anders Svensson; Amalia Roslund; Karna Shobom; Anna M. Petterson; Vilhelmine, Johanna A., Joseph W. and Ottine Mikkelsen; Ane T. Andersen; S. G. Johansen; J. M. Gutke; Anders Andersen; Anna Beata Olsen; Johan and Charlotte Isakson; Agnetta Svensson; Ida Erikson; Magnhilda Svensson; Kiersti and Johanna Pehrson; Carl Albert Roslund; Ole, Ingeborg, Marie, Anna F., Regne, Emilie, Reinhardt and Ferdinand Tjolsen; Ole Gabriel, Malene, Ina Olava, Ole and Ole Reginius Olsen; Eleonora Johansen; Olive Andersen; Pauline and Tilman Gustaf Gabrielsen; Christianne, Niels and Rosalie Valentin; L. Moth and Eliza Iversen; Hilda J. and Thelka Larsson; Josephine V. Nielson; Anna Sofie Jensen; Joseph Hyrum and Martha K. Helene Jeppeson; Andreas O. Andersen; C. A. F. Orlob; Jorgine Jensen; Anna Marie and Henrick Danielson; Anna Katrine and Child Jensen; Vilhelmine Andersen; Katriene Erikson; E. M. Theresia Larsson; Chr. Vilhelm Jacobsen; Pehr Monsson; Jens Lauritz, Marie, Bertha M. K. and Hilda Sorensen; Anna Oman; Jens Peter Jensen; Peter Christian, Jensine, Caroline, Sofie Caroline and Chr. Oskar Thomsen; Chr. Andreasen; Marie J. Andersen; Johanna Nielson; Pehr August Fettersson; Anna Christina and Johan Rudolf Nilsson; Martha J. Jensen; Even and Emil G. Olsen; Carl Erik Erikson.

FOR YORK.

Johanne Petersen, Neils P., Caroline, Johannes and Peter Hansen; Lauritz, Juliane, Edste M. and Lauritz C. Frederiksen; Dorteia Rundkvist; Mary F. Mortensen; Julie C. Bond; Neils B. Kahse; Milkkel M., Soren, Maren, Anthon and Lars M. Sorensen; Christian M. Anderson; Frands C. Madsen; William, Dorteia K., Maren O. and Mine K. Mikkelsen; Christian Jensen; Inger Nikolaisen; Anne K. Jensen; Dorteia M. Neilsen; Johan, Dorteia and Johannes M. Munke, Frederick, Anne C., Otnes R., Christine, Anna K. and Hans P. Otteson; Rasmus Mikkelsen; Hansine Hansen; Jacob, Mathilde, Clara, Rasmine and Agnes C. Sorensen; Karen Mikkelsen; Pehr and Ida A. Rossberg; Adolf Malsten; Ludvig Ekelof; Ingri Nilsson; Hans and Ellen Johnsson; Sven, Karna, Johanna, Emil & Carl Nilsson; Sven Mansson; Hansine Jorgensen; Jensine Andersine; Tomine and Carl J. Thomsen; C. C. R. Christiansen; Eline B. M. and Agnes E. Nielsen; Christian Fredericksen; Mattias and Mette M. Jensen; Jacob C. K. Nielsen; Christian Jespersen; Caroline, Hans, Kone and Johan G. Petersen; Nicoline K. Christiansen; Jens P. Nielsen; Lauritz Christiansen; Kirstine Madsen; Neils B., Dorteia, Jertrude, Amalie and Jens Jensen; Sven J. Neilsen; Karen Christiansen; N. Peter, Nany and Otilia Neilsen; Adam and Maren H. Schroder; Thos. C., Maren, Johannes, Ane T., Thyra and Thomas Jensen; Marie C. Jeppeson; Marie Samuelsen; Sarah, Jeppe, Emma and Neils J. Jeppeson; Sofie Olsen; Jorgen, Thorald, Julius A. and Hans P. C. Hansen; Eleonora and Anna A. L. Hylander; Maren S. Kragh; Anna M. Jokumsen; Peter, Anna D. and Hans P. Jorgensen; Mathilde Olsen; Neils Iversen.

FOR LOGAN.

Frans O. Bitzelli; Ester Ekstrom; Johannes Kundsens; Mathilda Madsen; Johan, Mette, Henrik and Christian Christoffersen; Niels, Bodil, J. Peter, Carl C. and Christine Haagenen; Thomas, Maren and Neils C. Graver; Marie Kundsens; Carl Anderborg; Neils J. and Elsa Adamsen; Kirstine Mortensen; Anders J., Anna M., Benne, Tomine and Tomas Fuglesang; Ane M. and Marie Anderson; Christen, Kirsten and Jens C. Jensen; Kirstine Frandsen; Neils Jacobson; Matthias, Bengta and Hans S.